ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ಸಂಪುಟ –೧೫೬ Volume - 156	*ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,* ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ೨೩, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ, ೨೦೨೧ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ, ೦೪, *ಶಕವರ್ಷ, ೧೯೪೨*) BENGALURU, TUESDAY, 23, FEBRUARY, 2021 (Phalguna, 04, SHAKAVARSHA, 1942)	ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೨೩ Issue 23

ಭಾಗ ೪

ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಾದೇಶಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಆದೇಶಗಳು

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 38 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2020 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20.02.2021.

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रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०—(एन)04/0007/2003—20 REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—20

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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II — खण्ड 1
PART II — Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2020/*Asvina* 5, 1942 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 24th September, 2020 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FARMERS' PRODUCE TRADE AND COMMERCE (PROMOTION AND FACILITATION) ACT, 2020

No. 21 OF 2020

[24*th September,* 2020.]

An Act to provide for the creation of an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce which facilitates remunerative prices through competitive alternative trading channels; to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of farmers' produce outside the physical premises of markets or deemed markets notified under various State agricultural produce market legislations; to provide a facilitative framework for electronic trading and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020. Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 5th day of June, 2020.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "electronic trading and transaction platform" means a platform set up to facilitate direct and online buying and selling for conduct of trade and commerce of farmers' produce through a network of electronic devices and internet applications, where each such transaction results in physical delivery of farmers' produce;

(*b*) "farmer" means an individual engaged in the production of farmers' produce by self or by hired labour or otherwise, and includes the farmer producer organisation;

(*c*) "farmers' produce" means,—

(*i*) foodstuffs including cereals like wheat, rice or other coarse grains, pulses, edible oilseeds, oils, vegetables, fruits, nuts, spices, sugarcane and products of poultry, piggery, goatery, fishery and dairy intended for human consumption in its natural or processed form;

(*ii*) cattle fodder including oilcakes and other concentrates; and

(*iii*) raw cotton whether ginned or unginned, cotton seeds and raw jute;

(*d*) "farmer producer organisation" means an association or group of farmers, by whatever name called,—

(*i*) registered under any law for the time being in force; or

(*ii*) promoted under a scheme or programme sponsored by the Central or the State Government;

(*e*) "inter-State trade" means the act of buying or selling of farmers' produce, wherein a trader of one State buys the farmers' produce from the farmer or a trader of another State and such farmers' produce is transported to a State other than the State in which the trader purchased such farmers' produce or where such farmers' produce originated;

(*f*) "intra-State trade" means the act of buying or selling of farmers' produce, wherein a trader of one State buys the farmers' produce from a farmer or a trader of the same State in which the trader purchased such farmers' produce or where such farmers' produce originated;

(*g*) "notification" means a notification published by the Central Government or the State Governments in the Official Gazette and the expressions "notify" and "notified" shall be construed accordingly;

(*h*) "person" includes—

(*a*) an individual;

(*b*) a partnership firm;

(*c*) a company;

(*d*) a limited liability partnership;

(*e*) a co-operative society;

(*f*) a society; or

(*g*) any association or body of persons duly incorporated or recognised as a group under any ongoing programmes of the Central Government or the State Government;

(*i*) "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made by the Central Government under this Act;

(*j*) "scheduled farmers' produce" means the agricultural produce specified under any State APMC Act for regulation;

(*k*) "State" includes the Union territory;

(*l*) "State APMC Act" means any State legislation or Union territory legislation in force in India, by whatever name called, which regulates markets for agricultural produce in that State;

(*m*) "trade area" means any area or location, place of production, collection and aggregation including—

(*a*) farm gates;

(*b*) factory premises;

(*c*) warehouses;

(*d*) silos;

(*e*) cold storages; or

(*f*) any other structures or places,

from where trade of farmers' produce may be undertaken in the territory of India but does not include the premises, enclosures and structures constituting—

(*i*) physical boundaries of principal market yards, sub-market yards and market sub-yards managed and run by the market committees formed under each State APMC Act in force in India; and

(*ii*) private market yards, private market sub-yards, direct marketing collection centres, and private farmer-consumer market yards managed by persons holding licenses or any warehouses, silos, cold storages or other structures notified as markets or deemed markets under each State APMC Act in force in India;

(*n*) "trader" means a person who buys farmers' produce by way of inter-State trade or intra-State trade or a combination thereof, either for self or on behalf of one or more persons for the purpose of wholesale trade, retail, end-use, value addition, processing, manufacturing, export, consumption or for such other purpose.

CHAPTER II

PROMOTION AND FACILITATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OF FARMERS' PRODUCE

Freedom to conduct trade and commerce in a trade area.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, any farmer or trader or electronic trading and transaction platform shall have the freedom to carry on the inter-State or intra-State trade and commerce in farmers' produce in a trade area.

Trade and commerce of scheduled farmers' produce.

4. (*1*) Any trader may engage in the inter-State trade or intra-State trade of scheduled farmers' produce with a farmer or another trader in a trade area:

Provided that no trader, except the farmer producer organisations or agricultural co-operative society, shall trade in any scheduled farmers' produce unless such a trader has a permanent account number allotted under the Income-tax Act, 1961 or such other document as may be notified by the Central Government.

43 of 1961.

(*2*) The Central Government may, if it is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest so to do, prescribe a system for electronic registration for a trader, modalities of trade transaction and mode of payment of the scheduled farmers' produce in a trade area.

(*3*) Every trader who transacts with farmers shall make payment for the traded scheduled farmers' produce on the same day or within the maximum three working days if procedurally so required subject to the condition that the receipt of delivery mentioning the due payment amount shall be given to the farmer on the same day:

Provided that the Central Government may prescribe a different procedure of payment by farmer produce organisation or agriculture co-operative society, by whatever name called, linked with the receipt of payment from the buyers.

Electronic trading and transaction platform.

5. (*1*) Any person (other than individual), having a permanent account number allotted under the Income-tax Act, 1961or such other document as may be notified by the Central Government or any farmer producer organisation or agricultural co-operative society may establish and operate an electronic trading and transaction platform for facilitating inter-State or intra-State trade and commerce of scheduled farmers' produce in a trade area: 43 of 1961.

Provided that the person establishing and operating an electronic trading and transaction platform shall prepare and implement the guidelines for fair trade practices such as mode of trading, fees, technical parameters including inter-operability with other platforms, logistics arrangments, quality assessment, timely payment, dissemination of guidelines in local language of the place of operation of the platform and such other matters.

(*2*) If the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient in public interest so to do, it may, for electronic trading platforms, by rules—

(*a*) specify the procedure, norms, manner of registration; and

(*b*) specify the code of conduct, technical parameters including inter-operability with other platform and modalities of trade transaction including logistics arrangements and quality assessment of scheduled farmers' produce and mode of payment,

for facilitating fair inter-State and intra-State trade and commerce of scheduled farmers' produce in a trade area.

Market fee under State APMC Act, etc., in trade area.

6. No market fee or cess or levy, by whatever name called, under any State APMC Act or any other State law, shall be levied on any farmer or trader or electronic trading and transaction platform for trade and commerce in scheduled farmers' produce in a trade area.

Price Information and Market Intelligence System.

7. (*1*) The Central Government may, through any Central Government Organisation, develop a Price Information and Market Intelligence System for farmers' produce and a framework for dissemination of information relating thereto.

(*2*) The Central Government may require any person owning and operating an electronic trading and transaction platform to provide information regarding such transactions as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "Central Government Organisation" includes any subordinate or attached office, Government owned or promoted company or society.

CHAPTER III

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Dispute Resolution Mechanism for farmers.

8. (*1*) In case of any dispute arising out of a transaction between the farmer and a trader under section 4, the parties may seek a mutually acceptable solution through conciliation by filing an application to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who shall refer such dispute to a Conciliation Board to be appointed by him for facilitating the binding settlement of the dispute.

(*2*) Every Board of Conciliation appointed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under sub-section (*1*), shall consist of a chairperson and such members not less than two and not more than four, as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may deem fit.

(*3*) The chairperson shall be an officer serving under the supervision and control of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the other members shall be persons appointed in equal numbers to represent the parties to the dispute and any person appointed to represent a party shall be appointed on the recommendation of that party:

Provided that, if any party fails to make such recommendation within seven days, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate shall appoint such persons as he thinks fit to represent that party.

(*4*) Where, in respect of any dispute, a settlement is arrived at during the course of conciliation proceedings, a memorandum of settlement shall be drawn accordingly and signed by the parties to such dispute which shall be binding upon the parties.

(*5*) If the parties to the transaction under sub-section (*1*) are unable to resolve the dispute within thirty days in the manner set out under this section, they may approach the Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned who shall be the "Sub-Divisional Authority" for settlement of such dispute.

(*6*) The Sub-Divisional Authority on its own motion or on a petition or on the reference from any Government agency take cognizance of any contravention of the provisions of section 4 or rules made thereunder and take action under sub-section (*7*).

(*7*) The Sub-Divisional Authority shall decide the dispute or contravention under this section in a summary manner within thirty days from the date of its filing and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, he may—

(*a*) pass an order for the recovery of the amount under dispute; or

(*b*) impose a penalty as stipulated in sub-section (*1*) of section 11; or

(*c*) pass an order for restraining the trader in dispute from undertaking any trade and commerce of scheduled farmers' produce, directly or indirectly under this Act for such period as it may deem fit.

(*8*) Any party aggrieved by the order of the Sub-Divisional Authority may prefer an appeal before the Appellate Authority (Collector or Additional Collector nominated by the Collector) within thirty days of such order who shall dispose of the appeal within thirty days from the date of filing of such appeal.

(*9*) Every order of the Sub-Divisional Authority or Appellate Authority under this section shall have force of the decree of a civil court and shall be enforceable as such, and decretal amount shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

(*10*) The manner and procedure for filing a petition or an application before the Sub-Divisional Authority and appeal before the appellate authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

Suspension or cancellation of right to operate in electronic trading and transaction platform.

9. (*1*) The Agriculture Marketing Adviser, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India or an officer of the State Government to whom such powers are delegated by the Central Government in consultation with the respective State Government may, on its own motion or on a petition or on the reference from any Government Agency, take cognizance of any breach of the procedures, norms, manner of registration and code of conduct or any breach of the guidelines for fair trade practices by the electronic trading and transaction platform established under section 5 or contravenes the provisions of section 7 and, by an order within sixty days from the date of receipt and for the reasons to be recorded, he may—

(*a*) pass an order for the recovery of the amount payable to the farmers and traders;

(*b*) impose a penalty as stipulated in sub-section (*2*) of section 11; or

(*c*) suspend for such period as he deems fit or cancel the right to operate as an electronic trading and transaction platform:

Provided that no order for recovery of amount, imposition of penalty or suspension or cancellation of the right to operate shall be passed without giving the operator of such electronic trading and transaction platform an opportunity of being heard.

(*2*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall have force of the decree of a civil court and shall be enforceable as such and the decretal amount shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

Appeal against cancellation of right to operate.

10. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by an order under section 9 may, prefer an appeal within sixty days from the date of such order, to an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India to be nominated by the Central Government for this purpose:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted even after the expiry of the said period of sixty days, but not beyond a total period of ninety days, if the appellant satisfies the appellate authority, that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the said period.

(*2*) Every appeal made under this section shall be made in such form and manner, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by such fees as may be prescribed.

(*3*) The procedure for disposing of an appeal shall be such as may be prescribed.

(*4*) An appeal filed under this section shall be heard and disposed of within a period of ninety days from the date of its filing:

Provided that before disposing of an appeal, the appellant shall be given an opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER IV

PENALTIES

Penalty for contravention of Act and rules.

11. (*1*) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 or the rules made thereunder shall be liable to pay a penalty which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend up to five lakh rupees, and where the contravention is a continuing one, further penalty not exceeding five thousand rupees for each day after the first day during which the contravention continues.

(*2*) If any person, who owns, controls or operates an electronic trading and transaction platform, contravenes the provisions of sections 5 and 7 or the rules made thereunder shall be liable to pay a penalty which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend up to ten lakh rupees, and where the contravention is a continuing one, further penalty not exceeding ten thousand rupees for each day after the first day during which the contravention continues.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Powers of Central Government to issue instructions, directions, orders or guidelines.

12. The Central Government may, for carrying out the provisions of this Act, give such instructions, directions, orders or issue guidelines as it may deem necessary to any authority or officer subordinate to the Central Government, any State Government or any authority or officer subordinate to a State Government, an electronic trading and transaction platform or to any person or persons owning or operating an electronic trading and transaction platform, or a trader or class of traders.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

13. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government or the State Government, or any officer of the Central Government or the State Government or any other person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or of any rules or orders made thereunder.

Act to have overriding effect.

14. The provisions of this Act shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any State APMC Act or any other law for time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law for the time being in force.

Bar of jurisdiction of civil court.

15. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceedings in respect of any matter, the cognizance of which can be taken and disposed of by any authority empowered by or under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

Act not to apply to certain transactions.

42 of 1956.

16. Nothing contained in this Act, shall be applicable to the Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations recognised under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the transactions made thereunder.

Power of Central Government to make rules.

17. (*1*) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the forgoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the system of electronic registration for a trader and modalities of trade transaction of scheduled farmers' produce under sub-section (*2*) of section 4;

(*b*) the procedure of payment under proviso to sub-section (*3*) of section 4;

(*c*) the manner and procedure for filing a petition or an application before the Sub-Divisional Authority and appeal before the appellate authority under sub-section (*10*) of section 8;

(*d*) the information regarding transactions under sub-section (*2*) of section 9;

(*e*) the form and manner and the fee payable for filing an appeal under sub-section (*2*) of section 10;

(*f*) the procedure for disposing of an appeal under sub-section (*3*) of section 10;

(*g*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

Laying of rules.

18. Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Power to remove difficulties.

19. (*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of the period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(*2*) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

Repeal and savings.

Ord. 10 of 2020.

20. (*1*) The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020 is hereby repealed.

(*2*) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action under the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

(ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ)
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
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ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
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ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
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MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2020/*Asvina* 5, 1942 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th September, 2020 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020

No. 22 OF 2020

[*26th September,* 2020.]

An Act further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 5th day of June, 2020.

Amendment of section 3.

10 of 1955.

2. In section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*1A*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) the supply of such foodstuffs, including cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oilseeds and oils, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, may be regulated only under extraordinary circumstances which may include war, famine, extraordinary price rise and natural calamity of grave nature;

1824089/2020/DPAL-P&D

(*b*) any action on imposing stock limit shall be based on price rise and an order for regulating stock limit of any agricultural produce may be issued under this Act only if there is—

(*i*) hundred per cent. increase in the retail price of horticultural produce; or

(*ii*) fifty per cent. increase in the retail price of non-perishable agricultural foodstuffs,

over the price prevailing immediately preceding twelve months, or average retail price of last five years, whichever is lower:

Provided that such order for regulating stock limit shall not apply to a processor or value chain participant of any agricultural produce, if the stock limit of such person does not exceed the overall ceiling of installed capacity of processing, or the demand for export in case of an exporter:

Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any order, relating to the Public Distribution System or the Targeted Public Distribution System, made by the Government under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force.

Explanation.—The expression "value chain participant", in relation to any agricultural product, means and includes a set of participants, from production of any agricultural produce in the field to final consumption, involving processing, packaging, storage, transport and distribution, where at each stage value is added to the product.'.

Repeal and savings.

3. (*1*) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 is hereby repealed. Ord. 8 of 2020.

(*2*) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act. 10 of 1955.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

(ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ)
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ

PR-45

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 40 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2020 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20.02.2021.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27.09.2020 ರಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ Part-II-Section-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 2020 (NO. 23 OF 2020) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ,-

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०—(एन)04/0007/2003—20 REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—20

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II — खण्ड 1
PART II — Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 48] नई दिल्ली, रविवार, सितम्बर 27, 2020/ आश्विन 5, 1942 (शक)
No. 48] NEW DELHI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2020/ASVINA 5, 1942 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2020/*Asvina* 5, 1942 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th September, 2020 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 2020

No. 23 OF 2020

[*26th September,* 2020.]

An Act to provide for the languages to be used for the official purposes of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Act, 2020.

(*2*) It extends to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that the Administrator may appoint different dates for different areas in the Union territory.

1824094/2020/DPAL-P&D

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Administrator" means the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution;

(*b*) "Union territory" means the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Official languages of Union territory.

3. With effect from such date as the Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, the Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi and English languages shall be the official languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the Union territory:

Provided that the English language may continue to be used, for those administrative and legislative purposes, in the Union territory for which it was being used before the commencement of this Act:

Provided further that the business in the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the Union territory.

Promotion and development of regional languages.

4. (*1*) The Administrator may, for the promotion and development of regional languages of the Union territory, take necessary steps to strengthen the existing institutional mechanisms such as the Academy of Art, Culture and languages in the Union territory.

(*2*) The institutional mechanisms referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall make special efforts for the promotion and development of Gojri, Pahari and Punjabi languages.

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PR-46

ಮುದ್ರಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು:– ಸಂಕಲನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು–೫೬೯.

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